

tender than the assistance their station now  
 needs. E. Connel.

THE ILLINOIS FRAUD.

After recapitulating the testimony in the case, the Committee, in their report to the Senate, say:

"The Committee forbear expressing any opinion on the guilt or innocence of any party connected with. There are some inquiries as to the time when the copies and undated copies were abstracted from the proper depository for them, as to the contents of the second book deposited by Mr. Manning with the Bank of Chicago in 1840, and the fate of the book delivered to the State by Mr. McKelton in 1863, and the time when the copies were abstracted, but that nothing more thorough examination may shed on these points the Committee do not expect the prominent feature of the transaction will be at all, or not material, charged.

"That the checks were genuine, had most of them been in circulation, once redeemed, and after being out of sight for almost sixteen years, have been passed upon the State, and either paid in cash, or now a more authentic class of public indebtedness issued from the State," about which there is now no dispute, and

"Your Committee, in justice to the officers of the

Gov. Matteson has saved your Committee the anxiety of determining many embarrassing questions out of the foregoing statement of facts, by agreeing to indemnify the State of Illinois from all loss or liability by reason of moneys paid him or bonds received by him on account of said investigation. The following resolutions were addressed by him to the Committee: "The Committee are now maturing plans designed to effect that object, which will be soon reported, for the consideration of the Senate."

[Here follows Gov. Matteson's letter, referred to which has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE.]

"The prosecution of this investigation, and of other labors of your Committee, have satisfied the public mind that the State of Illinois is not a debtor to any one of her citizens for the last 50 years, have grown no wrongs of greater or less amount. There has not been at any time, a full retirement or rest in the public accounts, so that it could be accurately stated how much was due to any one citizen, and how much was due from and for what, the State was indebted. Justice has

doubt as to their validity to the State officers who from time to time, are held responsible for a cor-

and faithful administration of public affairs, and to the people of the State, who have manifested a patriotic and noble willingness to bear any burden of taxation necessary to pay the public debt, all require that a thorough and complete investigation be made into every financial transaction of the State government, and that the same will involve much labor and time. Your Committee have already gathered a great deal of information that is not easily acquired by new men, and we respectfully ask leave that they be allowed to sit during the recess of the Legislature, with power to inquire into every department and office of the State government, to employ a competent clerk to take and state the accounts appearing on the books, and inspectors or auditors on the expenditure of money, and the receipt of the same, required to give, as early as practicable, a full, and, as far as possible, accurate statement of the financial affairs of the State, that the people may determine at the next general election whether they desire the present Constitution changed, as to the provision paying the public debt; and the next General Assembly may be enabled to take prompt and full action on the subject of the State public debt.

be attained, indicated in the earlier part of this report.

your Committee beg leave to report the following resolution and bill.

“**MUEL W. FULLER, Chairman.**  
“**B. C. COOK.**  
“**J. A. FULLER AND L.**  
“**S. APPELTON.**  
“**S. A. BUCKMASTER.**”

“*Resolved*, By the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Council of the State, that the Finance Committee of the Senate, during their session, that the Finance Committee of the Senate, authorized by the Senate, do and lawfully do, after the manner of the present session; that said Committee shall have power, it shall be their duty, to examine thoroughly every aspect of the State's fiscal condition, to ascertain its condition, and examine the books, papers and vouchers therein; to send papers and papers, and to examine them under oath; to employ any necessary clerical assistance; and when there shall be necessary, with any Committee, on the part of the House Representatives, appointed to investigate any part of the public affairs, and to report their proceedings to the Senate, by him printed and laid before the next General Assembly.”

**THE BEST WAY TO PIKE'S PEAK.**

To the Editor of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

SIR: As the nearest and best way to Pike's Peak has become one of the interesting questions of the

will you permit me to repeat a suggestion that I made within my hearing by an experienced traveler

and explore in the Far West? This gentleman marked that nearly all the emigration would be through the large towns on the Missouri River, such as Kansas City, Atchison, Leavenworth, &c., and that, consequently, grain and stock would command exorbitant prices at those points. He therefore advised that those who intend to pass through Kansas City should send to that point by the boats on the Missouri river whatever goods they may purchase, either in New York or St. Louis, before starting westward. He also pointed out the Santa Fe Railroad to the western terminus, which is within one hundred miles of the Kansas border. Here he will find a line of first-class coaches running regularly to Kansas City, Lawrence and Oswatimie, the neighborhood of the latter place being the best cultivated portion of Kansas. He said that many points on the way, grain and stock would be scarce, and that the prices would go up during the rush of emigration in the Spring, command anything like the prices that will prevail in the river towns. Another advantage in taking the route is that it saves two days' time that may be profitably spent in seeing

be of service to the novice, in preparing him for the greater journey to be taken over the plains. c. 4.

### THE GAME LAWS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The Game Law is a subject in which Western people are interested, and we have a strong hope that your Legislature will pass an efficient law forbidding the sale or use of wild game in this city such times when it is utterly unfit for use.

The game dealers of this city seem to be under the impression that there are no Game Laws in the West. In this they are mistaken; Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, if I mistake not, have laws for the protection of wild game. The Indiana law forbids the killing of deer and prairie chickens from the 1st January until the 1st August, quails from the 1st January to the 1st October. The Illinois law forbids the killing of deer and prairie chickens from the 15th January to the 1st August. The Ohio law differs from

It was found necessary to pass a law preventing the

to show the profits of destruction that obtaining takes place, I will relate a circumstance that occurred during the month of February, 1857. In a town Indiana, on the Wabash, the carcasses of some two hundred deer were collected together for the purpose of shipment to the East. The winter having been so severe, the deer had been driven to the river, and the shipment was spoiled and had to be thrown into the river.

The doe produces her young in April, first part usually, and it strikes me that the mother would hardly be fit for the table during the two or three previous months.

The effect of our game laws has been to make game plenty, placing it within the reach of the poor man as well as the rich.

In Illinois, Indiana and Ohio the quail had almost entirely disappeared until the law came to its aid.

The reason of this was, that during the snows January and February they came to the barns

**THE GAME DEALERS** have rights that should be respected; but the course they now pursue can be anything else than suicidal, for in an incredibly short time there will be no game left to sell.

So, therefore, of the West, appeal to you to preserve our game; we are willing to share it with you, so long as it is fit for use; but ask of you not to get a premium on it when it is no longer so.

New-York, Feb. 14, 1886. A WESTERN MAN.

**SACRILEGE.**—The image of the Virgin Mary in a parish church of St. Hyacinth, Canada, was recently robbed, on open day, of the crown of gold set with diamonds, valued at \$10,000. Not a day had passed before the robbery was received, and, forthwith after the robbery, the crown would be found at 10 o'clock on a certain morning on the sidewalk of the Bishop's Palace; this proved to be the case, though the half-reticent thief had paid himself for his trouble by keeping it.

C. W. Jones is our Agent in Haddam, N. J. on the 1

G. W. JOHNSON is the Attorney at Law,  
of THE TRIBUNE, and will serve our friends with our  
best wishes and a full and complete